

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT Organization and Functions of the
Ministry of Fishing and the
Enterprises Under Its Control

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Information on the organization and functions of the North Korean Ministry of
Fishing and the enterprises under its control

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*no 3 of 3 docs*I. DetailsNational Ch'ongjin Fishing Station

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Location & History:

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1. The National Ch'ongjin Fishing Station^{1/} was located at Ch'ang-dong, Ch'ongjin-si. It was a 2nd grade enterprise station under the control of the Hamgyong-bukto Fishing Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing. It was organized in 1946 with the equipment at the factories of the Japanese Oil & Grease Company in Ch'ang-ni (now called Ch'ang-dong) in Ch'ongjin-si. In 1948, it was affiliated to the Fishing Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, NK Cabinet, and during the Korean War it came under the direct control of the Cabinet Fishing Bureau. Following the Armistice of 1953, it was affiliated to the Hamgyong-bukto Fishing Trust, Ministry of Fishing, and in June 1958, it came under the control of the Hamgyong-bukto Fishing Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station started its fishing activities in a small scale with 200 employees and a few fishing crafts. As of June 1950, it owned 300 employees and 15 fishing boats, engaged in fishing at Yench'ŏn [redacted] in Yench'ŏn-ni, Puryong-gun, Hamgyong-bukto, Odaejin [redacted] in Odaejin-ni, Oang-gun, Hamgyong-bukto and at Tokchin [redacted] in Tokchin-ni, Kyongsong-gun, Hamgyong-bukto. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the fishing boats of the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station were mostly requisitioned by the NK Navy, and others were destroyed by bombing of the UN Air Force. During the Korean War, the staff of the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station took refuge in Manchuria across the Tumen River via Puryong-gun, Hamgyong-bukto, and returned to Ch'ongjin in January 1951, and its 100 employees engaged in fishing at Ch'ongjin and Un'gi [redacted] there were 650 employees and 30 motor fishing boats, engaged in fishing and processing activities in addition to newly developed whaling and deep sea fishing, foreign exportation of marine products and the preservation of the fish-entrails, etc.,

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Organization & Functions:

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2. There were no changes in the organization of the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station

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	Deputy-Manager	Materiel Department Sales Department Labor Supply Department Administrative Accounting Department
Manager	Chief Engineer	Fishing Workshop Processing Workshop Engineering & Power Workshop Technical Department Shipping Management Department
	Guard Deputy-Manager	Compound Guard Shipping Guard
	Staff Department	
	Planning & Statistical Department	
	Bookkeeping Office	
	Labor & Wage Department	
	Confidential Documents Officer	

As it is shown in the above diagram, the National Ch'engjin Fishing Station consisted of a manager, a deputy-manager, a guard deputy-manager, and a chief engineer who controlled 9 departments, 3 workshops, 1 office, 1 officer, and 2 guard units. The functions of the above posts were as follows:

- 1) The manager, as the general responsible officer of the fishing station, supervised all activities in the station and directly controlled the five posts, including the staff department, the planning & statistical department, the bookkeeping office, the labor & wage department, and the confidential documents officer. [redacted] the manager was K'WON Ch'om-tu (NTA CA-1919, [redacted]) 50X1-HUM
- 2) The deputy-manager was in charge of the business field in the fishing station and directly controlled the four departments, i. e., materiel, sales, labor, supply and administrative accounting. [redacted] the name of the deputy-manager was KO Nam-uk (NTA CA-1910) [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- 3) The chief engineer was in charge of the technical field in the fishing station and directly controlled five departments. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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the name of the chief engineer was KIM Wn-són [redacted]

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- 4) The guard deputy-manager was in charge of the guard activities in the station compound and the fishing grounds. He performed his duties through his men, armed with rifles on board of the fishing boats patrolling the fishing grounds. [redacted]

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- 5) The Materiel Department was composed of a chief and three officers whose duty it was to maintain and distribute fishing materiel in the fishing station. The name of the chief was KIM Hong-mo (NTA, CA-1912) [redacted]

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- 6) The Sales Department was composed of a chief and an officer, who sold the products of the fishing station to the various procurement agencies by signing contracts with the instructions of the provincial fishing management bureau. The chief customers were the NKPA units, and the Ch'ongjin Foreign Export Station. The government organs in P'yongyang and other land-locked cities made purchases from the fishing stations in Hamgyongnamdo but the NKPA units made bargains with the nearest fishing stations around their headquarters.

- 7) The Labor Supply Department was composed of a chief and three officers, who made distributions of food, labor protection commodities, fishing tool and other supplies such as fuel, vegetables, side-dishes and maintained residences. In addition, the department operated a barber-shop, a dining hall, and a bath-house for the welfare of the employees. The name of the chief was KIM Yong-són (NTA, CA-1919) [redacted]

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- 8) The Administrative Accounting Department was composed of only one officer who was in charge of the building and repairs, distribution of office supplies, the attendance of office workers and technical staff, the payment of salaries, the reception of visitors, and the organization of night duties. The name of the administrative accounting officer was CHO Kap-yong (NTA, CA-1930) [redacted]

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- 9) The Fishing Workshop was under the direct control of the chief engineer, and it comprised approximately 50 % of the total personnel in the fishing station. The staff was organized with nine members, headed by YI Yong-p'il, chief, (NTA, CA-1915), five instructors, and three field workers, receiving at the pier fresh fish from the sea. There were 350 laborers at the above workshop, where the office workers were graduates of colleges of fishing who possessed certificates of senior or junior experts, fully qualified to make fishing and shipping plans and to organize fishing units at all seasons.

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- 10) The Processing Workshop was also under the direct control of the chief engineer, and it was composed of 200 laborers including some fishing experts, whose duty it was to preserve fish in salt and to make fish liver oil. The workshop was manned with a foreman and three instructors (all fishing college graduates) and about ten instructors were dispatched to each processing ground to give directions in the actual processing business. [redacted] there was a plan to establish a refrigerating factory in the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station, but [redacted] it was not realized. 50X1-HUM
- 11) The Engineering & Power Workshop consisted of an office and a repair shop, manned with a chief and two officers and 20 workers, including three lathemen, two drillmen, five electricians, five blacksmiths, and five welders. The repair shop owned two lathes, one drilling machine, some batteries, motor belts, oxygen and welding machines to repair fishing boats and other equipment in the fishing station. In addition it produced shovels and hoes and other tools that were necessary for the fishing operation. 50X1-HUM
- 12) The Technical Department under the control of the chief engineer was composed of a chief and three fishing experts. The chief was KIM Nam-wol (NTA, CA-1930), a senior expert [redacted] The chief was assisted by a processing expert and two fishing experts who were graduates of the Fishing Department, Wonsan Agricultural College or other professional schools of fishing. Since they were assigned to their posts [redacted] these experts gave 50X1-HUM instructions of fishing arts to the field workers at the various local fishing grounds.
- 13) The Shipping Management Department under the control of the chief engineer was composed of a chief and an officer, responsible for the repair of fishing boats and furnishing of ship's supplies. The chief was CHO Ch'ong-pong (NTA, CA-1915) [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- 14) The compound guard was under the direct control of the manager [redacted] before the arrival of the first guard deputy-manager at the fishing station [redacted] The guards were discharged soldiers, NKPA, and they kept the main entrance of the fishing station and the gates at the salt-preserving factory and the drying grounds. [redacted] there were 12 guards who stood on duty in three shifts of eight hours, and checked certificates of people entering and leaving the fishing station and examining the truckloads passing through the gates. 50X1-HUM
- 15) The shipping guard was also under the direct control of the manager [redacted] before the arrival of the first guard deputy-manager. [redacted]

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[redacted] in former days the servicemen, NKPA, in a group of 5-6 embarked on each fishing boat with one heavy machine gun and an automatic rifle each.

- 16) The Staff Department (under the direct control of the manager) was composed of a chief and two instructors. The chief was YI Sang-pok (NTA, CA-1922), [redacted] The department was in charge of the personnel administration of the staff workers, including office workers, technicians, captains and engineers of fishing boats, and in addition, it made recommendations of veteran workers for decorations and for studying at technical schools.

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- 17) The Planning & Statistical Department under the direct control of the manager was composed of a chief and two officers, who made plans of fishing and processing and compiled statistical tables on the actual results of these activities by collecting reports (weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual) from each post in the fishing station. The chief was YI Ch'ang-sok (NTA, CA-1915).
- 18) The Bookkeeping Office under the direct control of the manager was composed of a chief and eight officers, who handled finances and accounting in the fishing station, making budgets and disbursements, including the direct payment of wages to the laborers.
- 19) The Labor & Wage Department under the direct control of the manager was composed of a chief and four officers, who handled the recruitment of laborers, the assessment of wages, the standardization of labor norms, and the social insurance for the laborers.
- 20) The confidential documents officer handled the official records and seals in addition to dispatch and reception of official documents.

Fishing Facilities:

3. [redacted] the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station owned the following facilities of fishing and processing: 2/

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- 1) In the field of fishing, there were fishing boats and nets. In 1946, the fishing station started fishing with ten fishing boats formerly owned by the Japanese, [redacted] the number of boats increased to 15, including motor vessels. [redacted] the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station operated fishing activity with 30 motor vessels, partly constructed by the Ch'ongjin Shipyard and partly imported from the Soviet Union.

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- A. The dragnets were tied on the stern of the fishing vessels during their cruise in the shoals of fish. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station owned 12 boats of 65 tons and 8 boats of 40 tons thus equipped with

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the dragnets. These motor-vessels were constructed at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard, and their engines of internal combustion were produced by the Pukchung Machine Works (XE 2222-6033:I) in Yongch'on-gun, P'yongan-bukto. All these vessels used heavy oil for fuel.

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- B. The trawlers were 350 ton-vessels, imported from the Soviet Union, and each trawler measured 25 meters long and 10 meters wide. [redacted] three trawlers were imported from the Soviet Union, and these were allotted one each to the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station, the East Sea Fishing Experimental & Research Station and an NK Navy unit. But [redacted] the East Sea Fishing Experimental & Research [redacted] trawler to the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station. The trawler was equipped with an electric switch which controlled the spreading and pulling of the net on diesel engine driven trawler vessel.

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- C. The purse-nets were chiefly used in summertime, pulling out the fish from the sea by narrowing the train of the purse-shaped net. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station owned four purse-net vessels, constructed at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard and the internal combustion engines were produced at the Pukchung Machine Works. A large purse-net vessel measured 15 meters long and 5 meters wide, and a small vessel 12 meters in length and 4 meters in width. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station owned two large and two small purse-net vessels, and the large vessels were propelled by diesel engines, but the small ones by heavy oil.
- D. The tug-boats hauled lighters or fishing nets as they sailed behind the purse-net vessels. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station had only two tug-boats of 20 tons each, constructed at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard immediately following the Armistice of 1953 and the engines were produced by the Puk-chung Machine Works.

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- E. [redacted] the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station owned only wooden whalers, each measured 15 meters in length and 5 meters in width, constructed at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard [redacted] and were allotted to the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station [redacted] with diesel engines produced at the Pukchung Machine Works.

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- F. The wooden vessels (without engines) at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station were classified as sailing boats, lighters, angler, octopus-catcher crab-catcher, etc.,. There were 15 such vessels of which the large one measured 10 meters in length and 3 meters in width while the small one 4 meters long and 2 meters wide. The following table shows the number of fishing vessels (with motor engines) allotted to each grade fishing station:

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1st grade fishing station.....	Approximately	60-50	vessels
2nd grade fishing station.....	"	30-40	"
3rd grade fishing station.....	"	15-20	"
4th grade fishing station.....	"	5-10	"

4. [] there were no modern processing facilities at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station, except a fishfood factory, a salt-preserving factory, a fish-liver oil factory and a drying room which may be explained as follows: 50X1-HUM

- 1) [] there were food machines which had been restored. [] These were originally owned by the Japanese, and each one measured 25 meters in length and 2 meters in diameter. 50X1-HUM
- 2) At the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station, there were four belt conveyors (each measuring 20 meters in length and 50 centimeters in width) which carried fish from the boat to the salt-preserving factory and five windlasses (each measuring 8 meters high) which picked up fish from the boat and unloaded them on the pier. The fish were preserved in salt inside concrete tanks, each measuring 5 meters in width and 3 meters in depth. As of 1957, there were no refrigerators or any other scientific equipment for preservation of fish.
- 3) The drying ground was 200 meters square where tall poles stood and straw ropes were tied on them. The drying room was of wooden boards, ten meters long, three meters wide, and four meters high, and an iron pipe, 40 centimeters in diameter, was laid on the floor with an electric ventilator on the ceiling.
- 4) The fishliver oil factory produced oil out of the livers of myongt'ae (Alaska Pollack), shark and cod by boiling the livers and recovering oil that was floating on the hot water. There were two boiling kettle each measuring 1.5 meters in diameter.

Other Facilities:

5. There were some equipment at the Engineering & Power Workshop where various repairs were made. These were two lathes, one drilling machine, some electric batteries, motor belts, oxygen and welding machines and a small blacksmith shop.

Activities:

6. The basic activities of the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station were fishing and processing which may be explained as follows:

- 1) The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station carried on coastal fishing since the Liberation [] started deep sea fishing^{6/}

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in compliance with a resolution of the KLP Congress [redacted]
[redacted] whaling activity was begun [redacted]
[redacted] the kinds of fish and the
methods of fishing were as follows:

The migration of fish absolutely influenced the catch of fish. On the east coast there were two kinds of fish, migrating and nonmigrating. Flatfish, Hyetaegi (striped fish), Mangch'angi (big heads), Utegi (Russian carp), ray sea-cucumber, crabs, octopus, and lobsters belonged to the non-migrating fish, and Myŏngt'ae (Alaska Pollack), mackerel, herring, yellow-tail, salmon, trout, halfbeak, anchovy, swordfish, shark, squid, and sweetfish belonged to the migrating fish. The non-migrating fish lived throughout the east coast, especially at the bottom of the sea, but the migrating fish appeared in large shoals following the warm current as they swam near the surface of the sea, except Myŏngt'ae and squid which swam in the middle of the sea between the bottom and the surface. For these reasons, there were no problems in the catch of non-migrating fish which were not so important as far as the quantity and value were concerned. But there was only one season and one chance in the year in the catch of migrating fish which occupied 80 percent of the total catch of fish, and among others the movements of Myŏngt'ae, mackerel and squid which led the list of catch drew the greatest attention of the fishermen. As a rule, the fish migrated from south toward the north, and due to the conditions of the sea the migration season began early or late by one month than usual. However, once the migration procession ended the shoals did not appear until the same season in the next year. Between Wŏnsan [redacted] and Sŏnp'o [redacted] there was a difference of 15 days in the migration of fish along the shoreline of 500 li, between Sŏnp'o and Ch'ŏngjin [redacted] one month along 800 li, and between [redacted] 50X1-HUM
Ch'ŏngjin and Un-gi [redacted] 15 days along 350 li. Myŏngt'ae and mackerel swam north nearer the coast during their spawning seasons, after which myŏngt'ae became thin and less valued without roe in them, and mackerel moved swiftly, making it difficult to catch them in large quantities. Therefore, in making plans of catch, the spawning seasons were always taken into consideration. Generally speaking the spawning took place between Sŏnp'o and Kimchaek-si [redacted] Below
is a table of migration period of important fish in the area of [redacted] 50X1-HUM
Ch'ŏngjin:

Myŏngt'ae (Alaska Pollack).....	January, February
Mackerel	June, July
Squid	August, September, October
Swordfish	September, October
Sweetfish	November, December
Herring	February, March
Salmon	May, June

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Trout May, June
 Halfbeak July
 Yellow-tail July, August
 Shark April, May, August, September
 Sardine June, July, August, September
 Anchovy July

Sharks migrated back from north to south and sardines also returned toward south when meeting the cold current off the coast of the Tuman-gang. So there were two seasons of the catch of these fish. However, large shoals of sardine turned round in their migration, giving it a longer period of catch. So from ancient times Ch'ongjin has been famous for the catch of sardine. But strange to say, since liberation, the shoals of sardine disappeared altogether from the fishing grounds in Ch'ongjin, making the fish factory there empty without any stock up to the present.

- 2) Plan of catch of fish: In making the plans of catch of fish, priority was given to the catch of migrating fish, especially myongt'ae, mackerel and squid, for which the fishermen in Ch'ongjin were ordered out en masse, and non-migrating fish were caught at any time with the surplus labor. But some non-migrating fish such as crabs had to be caught in winter, spring or autumn because crabs became thin in summer. As for mackerel, since the spawning took place between Sinp'o and Kimch'aek-si, a large number of workers from Ch'ongjin traveled to Kimch'aek-si to catch mackerel, but such traveling catches incurred big expenses and resulted inconvenience of transportation of the fish. Therefore, except big catches of myongt'ae and mackerel, no traveling catches were made in distant places. Below is a calendar of catch of fish at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station:

<u>Month:</u>	<u>Catch:</u>
January	<u>Myongt'ae</u> , Hyetaegi, Mangch'angi, crabs.
February	<u>Myongt'ae</u> , Hyetaegi, Mangch'angi, crabs.
March	<u>Herring</u> , flatfish, Utegi, octopus, Hong-p, crabs.
April	<u>Shark</u> , flatfish, octopus, ray, crabs.
May	<u>Salmon</u> , <u>trout</u> , <u>shark</u> .
June	<u>Mackerel</u> , <u>trout</u> , <u>salmon</u> .
July	<u>Mackerel</u> , <u>halfbeak</u> , <u>yellow-tail</u> , <u>anchovy</u> .
August	<u>Squid</u> , <u>yellow-tail</u> , <u>shark</u> .
September	<u>Squid</u> , <u>shark</u> , flatfish, ray, cod, octopus.
October	<u>Squid</u> , <u>swordfish</u> , flatfish, cod, ray, octopus.
November	<u>Myongt'ae</u> , <u>sweetfish</u> , flatfish, cod, ray octopus, crabs.
December	<u>Myongt'ae</u> , <u>sweetfish</u> , flatfish, Mangch'angi, Hyetaegi, crabs.

Note: The underlines in the above table signify migrating fish.)

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During the catch of migrating fish, the patrol boats were dispatched to the fishing grounds to guard the catching operation, but these boats were seldom dispatched to the fishing grounds of non-migrating fish. Sea-cucumbers as an item of exports were produced in Ch'ongjin in small quantities, and seaweeds including laver were collected in May and June by dispatching a score of divers.

- 3) Methods of catch of fish: The catch of fish was performed by the instructions of the Technical Department of the fishing station which acted upon telegraphic or telephonic messages received from the provincial fishing management bureau and the Technical Division, Ministry of Fishing, which relayed the reports of the East Coast Fishing Experimental & Research Station on the location of the large shoals of fish appeared on the sea. The methods of fishing were varied according to the kinds of fish, but the followings were the general methods employed in NK:
- A. Dragnet-fishing: Trailing an oval shaped dragnet on the bottom of the sea by tying it at the stern of a fishing vessel and pulled up the net when enough fish were caught in it. A large dragnet measured 10 meters in length and 5 meters in diameter, and a small dragnet 8 meters in length and 4 meters in diameter, and these nets caught non-migrating fish and myŏngt'ae. A large dragnet vessel was manned by a captain, a deputy-captain, an engineer, a mechanic, an assistant mechanic and 8 deckmen or crew of 13 men, and a small vessel by 11 men. These vessels brought back 100 to 120 tons of myŏngt'ae and 4-10 tons of non-migrating fish daily at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station.
 - B. Pursenet fishing: Spreading a pursenet in a large shoal of fish and picked up the fish in the net by narrowing its train. These nets were used in catching fish floating on the surface of the sea. In a big catch of migrating fish, pursenets enveloped fish within a circumference of 2,000 meters and picked up 300-500 tons of fish in one catch. To a pursenet were attached a tug-boat, 4-5 transports, including some large ships from the Sea Transportation Station. A pursenet vessel was manned by a crew of 30-35, including five officers and a tugboat or a transport a crew of five. The dragnet vessels were mostly employed as transports, but the pursenet vessels were not serviceable for the catch of fish at the bottom of the sea.
 - C. Roundnet fishing: Spreading a long net in a straight line touching the bottom of the sea at a depth of 20-50 meters, and picked up the fish when they were driven into a round net. Except winter, this method was employed all the year round, making two catches a day, and bringing in 100 tons of fish on a single day in a maximum. For this roundnet fishing two or three wooden vessels with 15-20 men on board were dispatched in a voyage.

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- D. Crabnet fishing: Hundreds of nets in the shape of round purses were anchored at the bottom of the sea and these nets were pulled up each morning by ten men on board of a wooden vessel.
- E. Herringnet fishing: Enveloping migrating fish, especially herring, near the coast and picked up the fish by 20 men on board of a wooden vessel in spring.
- F. Ministure dragnet fishing: Trailing a miniature dragnet on the bottom of the sea by tying it at the stern of a wooden vessel with ten men on board. Usually two wooden vessels were employed in the fishing.
- G. Angling: Catching squids with hook and line was a universal method in NK. Squid was one of the items of exports and it occupied 7.5 percent of the total catch of fish at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station. In a booming season of catch of squids all hands at the fishing station were dispatched to the fishing grounds 15-20 miles off the coast to catch squids with hooks without tying any bait on them.
- H. Whaling: Whales were caught by gunfire shooting from a whaler. [redacted] a ten-ton whale was said to have been caught off the coast of Unggi, and another caught by the fishermen from the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station. [redacted]
- The whaling operation was performed in the deep sea off the coast of Hwadae-gun (EA 4416-7135:III), and it took much time in spotting the sight of a whale on sea. The catch of whales was not included in the plans of catch of fish at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station.

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Methods of catch:

7. There were no strict limitations in the area of fishing, but all fishing stations chose freely their fishing grounds wherever they wanted. However, for economic reasons, the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station engaged in fishing near the coast of the Ch'ongjin-si. The catching operations were classified into several categories, i. e., coastal fishing, seasonal fishing, far sea fishing, deep sea fishing and whaling. These operations were performed in the following manner:
- 1) The coastal fishing was to be conducted within a radius of 20 miles at a depth of 50 meters, but in practical cases it was done within a radius of 5 miles at a depth of 2-30 meters. So the scenes of this fishing operation were in full view from the shores in Ch'ongjin-si.
 - 2) The seasonal fishing was conducted for catching the migrating fish within a radius of 5-10 miles from the coast, because the shoals of fish approached the shores.

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- 3) The far sea fishing was performed beyond a radius of 30 miles to catch non-migrating fish that did not approach the shores. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station went far sea fishing beyond a radius of 30-50 miles.
- 4) The deep sea fishing was performed at a maximum depth of 200 meter with the dragnets.
- 5) The whaling operation was performed north of Hwadae-gun, Hamgyong-bukto at the deep sea.

In many cases, the captain of the fishing vessel chose the fishing grounds at his own discretion, except in the catch of myongt'ae, mackerel and squid, for which the fishing vessels were ordered to make long voyages to ply between Sinp'o and Kimch'aek-si within 10 miles from the coast as the shoals of fish migrated north near the shores between the two places. [redacted] there were great confusions at the fishing grounds as several fishing stations sent out their vessels to the same fishing grounds in many cases. So [redacted] the Ministry of Fishing saw to it that the fishing stations in Hamgyong-bukto and Hamgyong-namdo were catching fish in the fishing grounds within their respective administrative areas. As a result, all fishing stations in Hamgyong-bukto concentrated their vessels at Kimch'aek-si, and those in Hamgyong-namdo at Sinp'o. However, the Hamgyong-bukto fishing stations were permitted to fish at fishing grounds as far as Tanch'on [redacted] (II), and the Hamgyong-namdo fishing stations could come up to the coast of Kimch'aek-si. The myongt'ae vessels commenced catching operations in November and December and the mackerel boats in June, and the squid boats concentrated off the coast of Odaejin [redacted]. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station caught squids at 15-20 miles from the coast of Odaejin.

Processing:

3. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station had all small fish, including exports, preserved in salt and ice and extracted fish-oil or kept the fish in dried condition.
 - A. Salted preservation: This was spreading salt over the fish after taking out their entrails, and keeping the fish inside an underground cement tank more than one month before putting them on sale. In spring, summer, and autumn preserving fish in salt was absolutely necessary, and in the winter the roe of myongt'ae was also salted and preserved. All in all, mackerel, halfbeak and yellow-tails occupied the lion's share of the fish preserved in salt.
 - B. Freezing: In the winter, when myongt'ae were caught, they were frozen

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in the cold frost and were sold in bags at the pier, but those for exportation to China were washed and frozen in the open air. In summer, fish were preserved in ice and were sold at the national stores in Ch'ongjin and P'yongyang, while the winter fish were put on sale 2-3 days after the freezing and sending by air to P'yongyang. But due to the freezing expenses, only mackerel, yellow-tail, and flatfish, and salmon were preserved in ice. However [redacted] there were no refrigerators in Hamgyong-bukto, except one in the Kimch'aek Fishing Station.

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- C. Drying: Drying fish in the sun was widely practiced except in the warm seasons in May, June, July and August. At the same time, crabs and squids were dried in heated rooms. Myongt'ae, squids, crabs, ray octopus, cod for export were dried, but the first items always led the list of dried fish in quantities. Myongt'ae was dried in winter and spring, and other fish in spring and autumn. Sea-cucumbers were caught and dried in small quantities.

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- D. Fishfood: This was extracting oil from sardines and mackerels. [redacted] Four fishfood presses were completely restored, but since the Armistice of 1953 very few mackerels were caught and there was no catch of sardine at all although the sale of fish oil was a paying business. So the fishfood presses were not operated [redacted] Strange to say, following the Liberation, sardines disappeared from the fishing grounds in the east sea, and it was only in 1948 and 1949 that small quantities of oil extracts were produced from mackerel.

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- E. Fishliver oil: This was a kind of fish oil extracted from the livers of myongt'ae, cod, and shark by boiling the livers until they could scoop out the oil that floated on the hot water. The fishliver oil was used as medicine, and the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station included it in its production plan [redacted] In the former days, the fish-entrails were discarded for the families of employees at the fishing station to pick up for food and sale. But the extracts of fish oil became an important item as a result of a resolution passed at the KLP Congress in April 1956.

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- F. Artificial Ice: The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station produced ice for summer use by freezing water in cement molds till they become ice 20 meters square with 7 meters in height. These ice blocks were covered with straw bags until they were picked up for use. [redacted] the production of ice was included as an item in the list of processing activities, but when the refrigerating facilities will be installed and put into operation, this item will be dropped from the said list.

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People's Economic Plans:

9. The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station made plans of catch of fish by months,

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quarters, and years. But in fact, the plans were based on the season of catch. For instance, the plan of catch of myŏngt'ae, which occupied 50 percent of the total catch was represented in figures several times as much as in other seasons. In compiling the plans, special attention was paid to the amount of sales of each fish, and each fisherman tried to catch fish for value rather than quantity to get their rewards, but the responsible norm of catch for each individual was not published at any time. 50X1-HUM

During the past three years [] the Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Station planned to catch fish up to 12,000 tons, 15,000 tons, and 20,000 tons respectively, and these plans were achieved by 90 %, 116 %, and 114 %. Myŏngt'ae was leading the list with 50 % or 10,000 tons, mackerel 25 % or 5,000 tons, and squids 7.5 % or 1,500 tons and others 5,000 tons.

Sales of Marine Products:

10. The marine products of the Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Station were mostly consumed in Ch'ŏngjin-si and were sold to commercial organs in the neighboring 50X1-HUM counties and to the NKPA units stationed therein, only a small part being exported to foreign countries and transported to P'yŏngyang. [] the sales in Ch'ŏngjin-si occupied 50 % of the total products and the various commercial organs sold these products by adding 25-40 percent profit on the buying price.

Foreign Exports:

11. [] the Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Station directly exported fish. But with the establishment of the Ch'ŏngjin Foreign Exportation Station under the direct control of the Ministry of Fishing it transferred the business of exportation to the new organ, which began to ship abroad high-class fish such as Myŏngt'ae, dried and frozen mackerel, squid, cod, flatfish, ray sea-cucumber, crabmeat, octopus, (dried), and roe of myŏnt'ae (preserved). Among this shipment, dried goods represented 90 percent of the exports. [] frozen Myŏngt'ae amounting to 1,500 tons were exported mostly to China as against only 1-2 tons of sea-cucumber shipped to that country.

Finance:

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12. The Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Station as a self-accounting enterprise kept an account in the Hamgyŏng-bukto Branch of the Central Bank, and its budget was composed of two items of expenditures for business and basic construction. The business budget included the purchase of materiel, wages, managers's fund, ship's repairs, and fishing voyages, and the basic construction budget included shipbuilding funds and residential building funds. [] the budget amounts increased three times as much as those prior to the Korean War [] the

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fishing station incurred loss on account of the under accomplishment of the production plans, so it operated the business with Government loans, but during the two years 1955 and 1956, there were bumper catches of fish which made it possible to redeem the loans and to save some profits in the bank.

Regulation of labor:

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13. [] there were 300 laborers at the Ch'ungjin Fishing Station, but [] they increased to 450, and [] again increased to 650, which included 60 office workers and 350 laborers, 200 processing workers and 40 others, and especially in the processing factory the female workers occupied 80 percent of the total number of employees. In order to help increase production, some fishing stations were ordered to transfer their laborers to other fishing stations, and the regulation of labor was made by a close liaison between the fishing station and the Labor & Wage Department in the provincial fishing management bureau.

Treatment of employees:

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14. [] the treatment of employees included wages, distribution of labor commodities, food ration, family distribution, furnishing of residences in addition to bonus, contracting funds, camping recreation and social insurances.

- 1) Salaries and wages: The salaries of the office workers were paid by the administrative accounting department, and the wages of the laborers by the labor & wage department. The fishing station paid the wages according to the decision of the wage assessment committee which was a permanent organ in the fishing station which made decisions on the basis of the recommendations of the responsible officers at each post. The committee was composed of staff members above the department chiefs and foremen or a total of nine members, including the manager, chief of the staff department chief of the labor & wage department, three foremen, two leading laborers, and the chairman of the Trade League. At the committee meetings, the staff members and the laborers from the related workshop were allowed to take part as observers with the privileges of floor but without vote. [] except office workers the wages were classified into 7 grades as follows:

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A. Office workers:

Manager	6,500 Won
Chief engineer	5,500
Deputy-manager	4,500
Department chiefs	3,000 - 3,800
Plain officers	2,000 - 2,800

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[redacted] an instructor at the labor supply department, Ch'angjin Fishing Station, received a monthly salary of 2,300 Wŏn, [redacted] the distribution of labor commodities and the central supply distribution were discontinued and some cash was paid in lieu of the commodities.

- B. Laborers: As it was stated in the above, the laborers' wages were classified into seven grades, and even the amounts of the same grade were varied according to the kind of work and workshop:
- a) At the fishing workshop, there were nine classes of laborers, i. e., the captain of the fishing vessel (6-7th grade), engineer (5-6th grades), deputy-captain (5-6th grade), mechanic (4-5 th grade), assistant mechanic (3-4th grade), deckmen (3-5th grade), fishing chief, who controlled several fishing vessels (7th grade).
 - b) At the processing factory, there were four classes of laborers, i.e., fish cleaner (3-5th grade), longshoremen (4-5th grade), junior processing expert (4-5th grade), fishing inspector (5-6th grade). The fish cleaner, in addition to his duty of disemboweling the fish, salted and dried fish also.
 - c) At the repair workshop, there were lathemen (5-7th grade), blacksmith (5-6th grade), electrician (4-7th grade), assemblyman (4-6th grade), boilermen (4-6th grade), etc.,
 - d) In the field of transportation, there were ox-cartmen, (5-8th grade), and truck drivers (6th grade), etc.,
 - e) In the field of construction, there were brigade leaders (5-6th grade), carpenters (5-6th grade), painter (5-6th grade) and tinkers (6th grade)

As it was stated in the above, the common laborers received wages above 3rd grade, the skilled laborers 4-5 grades, and the experts 6-7 grades. But there was a difference of 100-300 Wŏn in the wage amounts for the same grade according to the kinds of work. The average wage amounts for each grade were as follows:

3rd grade	1,500 Wŏn
4th grade	2,000
5th grade	2,500
6th grade	3,000
7th grade	3,500

Since the autumn of 1957, the distribution of labor commodities was discontinued and cash was paid in lieu of the commodities. The above

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amounts were basic pays, but some laborers were entitled to contracting wages and bonuses, which were always higher than the basic wages.

- C. There were two kinds of contracting wages, ordinary and progressive. The former was applied to common laborers at the various workshops, but the latter was applied to the fishing laborers and technicians at the fishing grounds. For instance, a fishing laborer who normally received 1,000 Wén and who had overaccomplished his fishing norm by 150 percent, was entitled to an additional pay of 1,500 Wén which was granted in progressive rates. For example, a laborer who accomplished his labor norm by 10 percent received additional pay of 10 percent of his basic pay. but when he overaccomplished it by 20 percent the additional rate of payment was 20 percent. So in a booming fishing season, many contracting laborers received 200-700 percent of the basic pay as wages.
- D. Bonus: There were three kinds of bonuses, i. e., monthly, quarterly, and annual, granted to the employees as incentive for increased production. In the fishing grounds, the captains of fishing vessels or deckmen who won in the competition of catch received a bonus of a uniform rate, while in the processing factories, the bonus ranged from 100 percent to 300 percent according to the merit system. The bonus was paid out of the net profit (less tax and contracting money) of the processing factory. For example, out of a 100 percent net profit, 50 percent was paid out for bonus, 30 percent put in the savings account as manager's fund to furnish cultural and amusement facilities, and 20 percent impounded in the national treasury. At the Ch'óngjin Fishing Station, an average bonus amounting to 100 percent of the basic pay was given to office workers and 200-300 percent to laborers. In September 1956, some fishing laborers were given a special monthly bonus of 800 percent as rewards for their best catch of yellow-tail, and this amount was the top bonus in the annals of the Ch'óngjin Fishing Station.

Distribution of labor commodities:

15. The labor commodities were distributed according to the grades of the food ration and the length of service and were distributed ranging from the 1st to the 6th grades and the items included cotton cloths, socks, soap, shoes, given to the office workers and laborers in equal amounts, the former being entitled to 3-6th grades, and the latter 5-1 grades. At the same time, the manager and the chief engineer received the 2nd grade and the deputy-manager 3rd grade central distribution, but these distributions were discontinued [redacted] and cash payments were made in lieu of the commodities.

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Food and other distributions:

16. The food distribution was divided into three kinds, 1-3rd grades inclusive. The daily ration for the 1st grade (middle labor) was 900 grams, the 2nd grade 800 grams, and the 3rd grade 700 grams. In the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station, the 1st grade laborers were the heavy workers such as the fishing laborers, the 2nd grade laborers were lathemen, electricians, welders, boilermen, blacksmiths and tinker, and the 3rd grade laborers were the light workers including the office workers, fish cleaners, truck drivers, ox-cartmen, carpenters, etc.. Moreover, the food distribution was divided into two classes, rice and miscellaneous grains, but in the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station the 1st grade fishing laborers were given rice only with additional ration of 200 grams of rice for the performance of night duty. In the above distributions, the national ceiling prices were charged, thus 1 kilogram of rice cost 5 Won, 1 kilogram of millet 4-5 Won and 1 kilogram of corn 3 Won 7 Chon. Ordinary distributions included coal, vegetables, meat, wine, bean oil, which were sold at lower prices. The coal was distributed between September and February one ton per month at 500 - 800 Won, to each family by purchasing it from a coal mine. The meat, bean oil, and wines were distributed on national holidays, and the manager of the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station was empowered to distribute coal up to 200 tons at the national ceiling price three times a year. The fish distribution was made 4-5 times annually at the commercial organs by adding 25 percent profit on the cost price. For example, myongt'ae was sold at 40 Won per 20 each and the flatfish at 15 Won per kilogram.

Family treatment:

17. The employees' families were given rice ration, and the amounts of distribution per capita per diem were as follows: College and high school students received 500 grams each, middle and primary school students 400 grams and others 300 grams in addition to 100 grams of rice and miscellaneous grains, half and half. Rice was selling at 30 Won per kilogram.

Residences:

18. The laborers' apartments each consisted of two rooms and one kitchen which was offered to each family of the laborers, except five percent of them who had their own houses. Each laborer paid 40-60 Won for rent per month.

Recreation:

19. To give recreation to all employees under its jurisdiction, the Ministry of Fishing opened a camping ground [redacted] at Kimch'aek-si (EV 170002-7035:IV). The Labor & Wage Division and the Trade League of Fishing Laborers at the Ministry of Fishing jointly ran the camping business by issuing camping tickets to the laborers and ardent Party members in each

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fishing station through the manager who selected the members to go camping for two weeks a year. These members were given 800 grams of rice with 230 Won worth of sidedishes per day.

Social Insurance:

20. The employees of the fishing stations enjoyed the benefit of the social insurance as follows:

- 1) When a laborer or a member of his family fell sick, the Labor & Wage Department issued a certificate for medical treatment to be taken care of in priority at a hospital, but many employees went to the hospital where they presented their citizenship certificates only for free medical care as inpatients as well as out patients.
- 2) Employees who absented themselves from the workshop due to illness had to present a diagnosis to the Labor & Wage Department at the fishing station and received 70 percent of the basic wages for the number of days they visited a hospital.
- 3) When a laborer became an invalid due to an accident at the workshop, an amount of 80 percent of his total pay including basic wage, bonus and contracting wage which he had received during the past months, as social insurance money, and his family members were given the same amount of food as usual including 600 grams for the invalid laborer.
- 4) When a laborer died during his service at a workshop, the above social insurance money was paid to his dependants in minority until they grew up to earn a living.
- 5) When an employee who did not attend his workshop due to illness, presented a diagnosis showing the number of days he attended a hospital during the period of his illness, he was entitled to receive 70 percent of his basic pay for that particular period.

Recreation:

21. The Ministry of Fishing issued recreation tickets between May and November, 1-2 or 3-4 tickets per month for each fishing station to send qualified laborers to the recreation grounds in Chuyil Spa in Chuyil-gun and the Songhyang Beach in Kimch'aek-si, Hamgyong-bukto to rest two weeks a year.

Relaxation:

22. The Ministry of Fishing issued relaxation tickets for the sickly weak to rest for 20 days a year with nourishing food, and the Ch'angjin Fishing Station sent its workers to enjoy such a rest at Okp'o, P'yongan-bukto (exact location unknown)

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V.

Note:

- 2/ Following the Armistice in July 1953, it expanded its fishing equipment and facilities to 30 drag-net boats (all NK made 30 - 50-ton class), two NK made whaling vessels (50-ton class), and two trawlboats (1,000-ton class, for deep-sea fishing) which were purchased from East Germany after the Armistice. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- 3/ KWON Chong-sop (NTA)

Manager of unidentified fishing station [REDACTED]

- 4/ KIM Un-sop (NTA)

Chief Engineer of unidentified fishing station led by KWON Chong-tu; Contributed to Nodong Sinmun an article describing how members of his fishing station had surmounted difficulties which arose during the initial period following their receipt of trawlboat, for the first time in NK, the newest type, which made it possible to fish at 320 meters below the sea. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- 5/ This fishing station will have a small-scale fish cannery so as to increase production of canned goods in NK. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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This fishing station, as a Grade II enterprise, was equipped with a 300-ton steel trawler, powered by 300 H.P. diesel engine, brought from the Soviet Union [redacted] for fish school detection, a 300-ton purse seine boat, powered by 300 H.P. diesel engine, brought from the Soviet Union [redacted] fishing, two or three 40-ton boats with 80 H.P. diesel engines and about 50. 30 - 50-ton engine boats. [redacted]

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- 6/ Deep-sea Fishing Fleet of this station, including the Trawlboat No. 3 headed by HWANG Chung-p (7806/6850;2814), caught more than 1,000 tons of fish during the period of February - March. [redacted]

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The Whaling Boat No. 1 headed by HONG Seng-peng, caught two whales, more than seven tons each, off the Tokchin area. [redacted]

All deep-sea operating vessels were assigned with armed NKPA personnel, 3 or 5 persons for each drag-net boat and 10 - 12 for each trawlboat, whose task was to protect them for enemy attack. [redacted]

- 7/ Annual fish catch of this fishing station by seasons was as follows:
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Alaska Pollacks: | September - January | 15,000 tons |
| Flat Fish | : February - Late April | 7,500 tons |
| Mackerel | : May - Late July | 18,000 tons |
| Cuttle Fish | : May - Mid-August | 9,000 tons |
| Crabs | : Early November - February | 3,000 tons |
| Yellow-tails | : October - December | 3,000 tons |
- [redacted]

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I. Details

History, Organization & Functions of the Ministry of Fishing: As indicated

History:

1. The Ministry of Fishing started its activity under the name of the NK Fishing Enterprise Station with the establishment of the NK People's Committee by requisition of the Japanese and Korean owned fishing facilities without compensation. Following the birth of the People's Republic in 1948, the Fishing Enterprise Station was promoted to the Fishing Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, NK Cabinet, and it was brought under the direct control of the Cabinet as the Fishing Bureau together with the Forestry Bureau when the said ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Agriculture during the Korean War, and later in the autumn of 1953, immediately following the Armistice, it was again promoted to the Ministry of Fishing and it functions in that name until today.

At the time of the Liberation, the incensed Korean mobs vented their anti-Japanese feeling by destroying the Japanese owned fishing facilities, and as a result, there remained little fishing equipment except some fishing tackle in the local fishing stations which continued fishing only on a small scale. With the establishment of the People's Republic and its Cabinet reorganization, there commenced an expansion of the fishing activity, but the new equipment was totally destroyed during the Korean War. Following the Armistice of 1953, the newly created Ministry of Fishing has undertaken a full-fledged restoration and expansion of the fishing facilities, and [] these facilities far surpassed the establishments of the old Japanese fishing organs as may be seen in a separate report on the General History [] of various fishing stations under the Ministry of Fishing.

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Organization and Functions:

2. [] the Ministry of Fishing was located at YD 387236 (6331-II) in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si. []

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[] the Ministry of Fishing was organized with a minister, vice-minister, five bureaus, five divisions, two offices, one department, and one station as shown on the diagram below:

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Diagram of Organization, Ministry of Fishing

Minister

Vice-Ministers

Design Station
Administrative-Accounting Department
Confidential Documents Office
Engineering & Power Division
Technical Division
Sales Division
Staff Division
Labor Wage Division
General Bookkeeping Office
Material Management Bureau
Shipping Management Bureau
Economic Planning Bureau
Processing Management Bureau
Fishing Management Bureau

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3.

the following is an outline of the functions in each posts:

- 1) The minister was generally responsible for the operation of the ministry, and he had the authority to decide and direct the activity within the ministry. [redacted] CHU Hwang-sip (NTA) was the Chief of the Fishing Bureau, NK Cabinet, and he was appointed the first minister of fishing which post he holds until today. 50X1-HUM
- 2) There were two vice-ministers, who divided the functions of the ministry between themselves and supervised the activity of the several posts under their control. [redacted] vice-minister, KIM Yong-su (NTA), who was appointed to his present position following the creation of the Ministry of Fishing. 50X1-HUM
- 3) The Fishing Management Bureau made plans of catch at each fishing station and directed and inspected the fishing activity by receiving regular reports from these stations by months, quarters, and years on actual catch of fish as compared to the plans. According to a net Cabinet decision [redacted] all of the fishing cooperatives were required to receive administrative directives from the Ministry of Fishing. [redacted] were expected to be informed of the fishing plans. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- 4) The Processing Management Bureau refrigerated the fish caught at the

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various fishing stations, or preserved them in cans, salt and in dried form. The bureau directed and inspected the fishing stations on the above activities as it received regular reports by months, quarters, and years on the processing activities. All fishing stations carried on processing activities, except canning, which was done in a cannery. [redacted] there was only one cannery in Sinp'o (see separate report on cannery which follows).

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- 5) The Economic Planning Bureau set up an over-all people's economic plan and other plans of fishing by months, quarters and years to promote the execution of these plans. As was stated above, the bureau was scheduled to regulate the production of fishing cooperatives, [redacted]

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- 6) The Shipping Management Bureau was responsible for the building and repair of fishing boats, and regulated their movements between various fishing stations and furnished all necessary material to guarantee fishing, and at the same time, it received regular reports on the wear and tear of the hulls and machines of the boats by months, quarters and years. It maintained a close connection with the Ministry of Mechanical Industry which was directly charged with the duties of building and repair of fishing boats at its shipyards. [redacted] the bureau was expected to control the various fishing cooperatives in HK.

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- 7) The Material Management Bureau furnished material that were necessary in the operation of the Ministry of Fishing and the various enterprise stations under its control with minute plans to satisfy the requirements as it checked the wear and tear of the material by months, quarters and years. As a method of self-sufficiency of material, the ministry maintained a net factory each in P'yongyang and Ch'ongjin, a rope factory in Chup'i, and a cannery in Sinp'o. The ministry also established a central material station to make a smooth distribution of material to all fishing stations through this station [redacted]

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- 8) The General Bookkeeping Office formulated the budgets of the Ministry of Fishing and its affiliated organs to determine the actual expenditures of the budgets by months, quarters and years, and it made all necessary financial plans for the execution by each fishing organ under the control of the ministry.
- 9) The Labor Wage Division made assessments of wages of labor at the Ministry of Fishing and its affiliated organs, and it also organized recruitment and recreation of labor and regulated labor hours and labor norm for universal execution by these organs by keeping regular

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reports on the attendance of laborers at the workshops by months, quarters and years with a view to promoting fishing activity, and the Division saw that all laborers and office workers in the fishing organs were covered by social insurance.

- 10) The Staff Division was in charge of personnel affairs, appointing and stationing special staff workers by personal order of the minister and it maintained a central staff training institute in Ch'ongjin to train staff workers in the ministry (see a separate report on the Ch'ongjin Central Staff Training Institute).
- 11) The Sales Division was in charge of the sales of the marine products of various fishing stations to markets at home and abroad while it determined the quantity of the catch of fish and the actual amount of sales. But these products were mostly supplied for domestic consumption to be sold at the commercial organs under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, or directly sold to the Ministry of Defense for distribution to the various units of NKPA by contacts signed between the fishing stations and the commercial organs or the NKPA units. At the same time, the NK marine products were also exported to foreign countries through the foreign export business station under the direct control of the above sales division (see a separate report on the Foreign Export Business Station).
- 12) The Technical Division conducted research on the increased production of the fishing stations and the method of processing of all marine products, and forwarded the results of the research to the various fishing organs for execution. In addition, the Ministry of Fishing published a monthly magazine, "Fishing for circulation among the staff workers in the ministry to give technical information on the increased catch of fish. This magazine was a 100 page pamphlet (8" x 6"), sold at 60 Won (old currency), to the Government offices only. The Technical Division was created [redacted] and it gave administrative instructions to the East Coast Fishing Experimental & Research Station.
- 13) The Engineering & Power Division planned and operated the mechanical and electrical installations at the various fishing stations.
- 14) The Confidential Documents Office handled official documents and official seals of the ministry and affixed the official seal of the minister on his approved papers.
- 15) The Administrative Accounting Division furnished office supplies to the various posts in the ministry and in addition, it was in charge of the construction and repair of buildings, supervision of

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attendance of employees, payment of salaries, and distribution of rationed goods in the ministry.

- 16) The Design Station was the former Construction Department in the Fishing Bureau during the Korean War. But with the creation of the Ministry of Fishing following the Armistice of 1953, it was promoted to the present status with its internal organs greatly expanded to meet the increased demands of the post-war construction. [redacted] this station was housed in the building of the Ministry of Fishing, where it made designs for the construction of office buildings, official residences, and other fishing installations in accordance with the National People's Economic Plans and inspected the execution of these designs. In addition, it imported foreign publications on fishing industries, and disseminated the newest technical knowledge among the staff workers in the fishing organs. [redacted] the design station stressed on the refrigerating installations in the various fishing stations. [redacted] the Fishing Management Bureau and the Processing Management Bureau were separated as independent posts [redacted]

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I. DetailsInformation on Fishing Organs, Ministry of Fishing

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The organization of the Ministry of Fishing was expanded during the Korean War, and it was more strengthened after the Armistice of 1953. [redacted] the ministry reached its zenith of improvement with the largest facilities of fishing since the Liberation. Below is a description of the history, affiliation, location, organization and functions of each existing fishing organ under the ministry:

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The Provincial & West Coast Fishing Management Bureau:

1. This was an administrative organ under direct control of the Ministry of **Fishing** and one was established in Kangwŏn-do, Hamgyŏng-namdo, and Hamgyŏng-bukto on the east coast, and only one on the west coast. Detailed descriptions are as follows:

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- 1) History and location: Up to the outbreak of the Korean War, there were no administrative organs for fishing in the provinces, and the local fishing stations functioned under the direct control of the Ministry of Fishing. But with the promotion of the Cabinet Fishing Bureau to the status of Ministry of Fishing following the Armistice of 1953, a fishing trust was established in each province to supervise the activity of each fishing station under its jurisdiction until [redacted] the trust changed its name as the Fishing Management Bureau, which has continued its functions up to date. On the other hand, there were no fishing trusts organized on the west coast, where the fishing stations were formed following the Armistice of 1953 and were directly controlled by the Fishing Management Bureau and the Processing Management Bureau. Therefore, at the Party congress [redacted] there arose a discussion to develop the fishing activity on the west coast, but [redacted] there were no fishing trusts on the west coast. [redacted] probably a fishing management bureau was newly established on the west coast [redacted] when the provincial fishing trusts were renamed as fishing management bureaus.

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The fishing management bureaus were located as follows:

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- A. The Hamgyŏng-bukto Fishing Management Bureau in Haebang-dong, Ch'ŏngjin-si [redacted]
- B. The Hamgyŏng-namdo Fishing Management Bureau in Hamhŏng-si [redacted]

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C. The Kangwŏn-do Fishing Management Bureau in Wŏnsan-si [redacted]

D. The West Coast Fishing Management Bureau in Nam'po [redacted]

- 2) Functions; The Fishing Management Bureau was charged with duties to supervise, direct and inspect the activity of the fishing stations under its jurisdiction and to give administrative directives to factories (directly controlled by the ministry) in its province by order of the ministry.

- 3) Organization: [redacted] the Hamgyŏng-bukto Fishing Management Bureau was organized with a director, a chief-engineer, eleven department, two offices, and one administrative accounting officer. The chief-engineer concurrently held the position of the deputy-director of the bureau, staffed with 70 employees.

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Note: [redacted]
[redacted] The local fishing management bureau was organized after the model of the Ministry of Fishing. For details, see a separate report, giving explanations to the organization and functions of the Ministry of Fishing.)

(Chart of Organization)

Provincial & West Coast Fishing Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing

Director, Fishing Management Bureau	Chief Engineer	--- Planning & Statistical Department --- Supply Department --- Materiel Department --- Shipping Management Department --- Staff Department --- Labor & Wage Department --- Sales Department --- Technical Department --- Fishing Department --- Processing Department --- Engineering & Power Department --- Confidential Documents Office --- Bookkeeping Office --- Administrative Accounting Officer
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Foreign Export Enterprise Station

2. 1) History and Organization: The foreign export enterprise stations were newly established under the control of the Sales Department, Ministry of Fishing, [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there were two such stations on the east coast [redacted] one in Myongsong-dong, Ch'ongjin-si, and one in Hongwon-gun, Hangeyong-namdo. The former was called the Ch'ongjin Foreign Export Enterprise Station, Ministry of Fishing, exporting marine products by controlling the fishing stations and fishing cooperatives north of the Chonjin area in Hongwon-gun, Hangeyong-namdo, excepting the Chonjin area, and the latter was called the Chonjin Foreign Export Enterprise Station, Ministry of Fishing, exporting marine products by controlling the same organs, south of the Chonjin area. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the Ch'ongjin Foreign Export Enterprise Station was staffed 200 employees, and during the period of collection of the exports, one or two officers from this station were dispatched to the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station to help increase the quantity and improve the quality of the exports. 50X1-HUM

- 2) Functions: The foreign export enterprise stations signed contracts early each year with the fishing stations and the fishing cooperatives to accept the collection and transportation of the same products for export. During the period of acceptance, the export station dispatched officers to the related fishing stations or fishing cooperatives to examine the goods for export, which were repacked at the export station before shipping them abroad. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] before the creation of the export stations, the packings were made at the fishing stations or cooperatives.

- 3) History and items of exports: [redacted]

[redacted] Following the Armistice of 1953, the exportation of marine products was directly handled by the Ministry of External & Internal Commerce until [redacted] the functions were transferred to the newly established Ministry of Fishing. [redacted] the NK marine products were exported to China [redacted]

[redacted] the products of the east coast occupied the lion's share of the exports, which included fresh myongt'ae (Alaska Pollack), herring, [redacted]

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salted mackerel, roe, dried myŏngt'aŏ, dried flatfish, dried octopus, dried cuttlefish, dried cod, dried mullet, dried sea-cucumber, dried crabs and various shellfish. There were only two kinds of green fish, i. e., myŏngt'aŏ and herring, exported in winter, and except mackerel and roe **in salt**, all other items were dried fish. There were no exports of seaweeds. The fresh myŏngt'aŏ and herring were exported only in winter, but recently there were no catch of herring. The dried fish were exported in spring, i. e., March, April, and May, and in autumn, i. e., September, October and November. The dried octopus was the leading export, which together with other goods were shipped to China,

the method of exportation to China was as follows: During a season of exportation, the export station accepted the goods from the local fishing stations or fishing cooperatives against payment of prices and after repacking shipped them to China by the time of stipulated in the contract. The shipments were made by rail, loading at Namyang in Onŏng-gun, Hamgyŏng-bukto, in the presence of the Chinese inspecting officials and unloading at Tomu.

on the opposite side of Namyang across the Tuman-gang.

the NK marine products were exchanged for the Chinese goods such as the cotton yarn for weaving fishing nets and for goods such as bicycles at the rate of one bicycle for one barrel (40-50 kilograms) of roe.

3. The Central Materiel Management Station: The Central Materiel Management Station was under the control of the Materiel Management Bureau in the Ministry of Fishing, and it was located in Sŏ-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang-si and its function being the purchase and storage of various materiel and commodities for the use of the Ministry of Fishing and the distribution of the same when requested, and in addition, it grasped the statistics of consumption of materiel, kept in custody at the various fishing stations.

East Coast Fishing Experimental & Research Station:

4. 1) Affiliation and history: The East Coast Fishing Experimental & Research Station was affiliated to the Technical Division, Ministry of Fishing, and it started its functions in 1947 with the requisition of the old Japanese fishing equipment in the three eastern coast provinces, where the NK

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Government established three separate fishing experimental & research stations, i. e., the Kangwŏn-do Fishing Experimental & Research Station at [redacted] Wŏnsan-si, the Hamgyŏng-namdo Fishing Experimental & Research Station [redacted] in Sŏp'o-yŏp, Sŏp'o-gun, and the Hamgyŏng-bukto Fishing Experimental & Research Station at the old fishing station in Ch'ŏngjin-si. These three independent stations continued experiments and researches until the end of 1954, and in early 1955, they were combined into a single organization, called the East Coast Fishing Experimental & Research Station with its headquarters in Wŏnsan, and two branches in Ch'ŏngjin and Sŏp'o. Each of these stations was staffed with officers, including the crew of the fishing experimental ships and fishing experts.

- 2) Functions: The East Coast Fishing Experimental & Research Station commenced its official functions in 1955, studying on the temperature of the sea water, the conditions of the sea currents, the migration, growth, breeding, and spawning of the fish, the culture of the shellfish and seaweeds and the artificial culture thereof to increase the catch of fish. At the same time, the station carried on measuring the depths of the sea and spotted the shoal of fish, and published the results of the researches in magazines for a wide circulation among the fishing staff. [redacted]

[redacted] the NK authorities will employ helicopters to spot the shoal of fish in the future, [redacted], an airplane of unknown affiliation flew above the east coast to spot the shoal of mackerel, and in the same year an intensive study was conducted to catch more sardine which were fished in huge quantities during the Japanese occupation. However, due to lack of scientific equipment, the researches at the station were in slow process, while at the same time, the experts at the same station were dumbfounded when questioned about any difficult problems of fishing.

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- 3) Equipment: The Ch'ŏngjin Branch of the Fishing Experimental & Research Station owned no equipment, except two 30 ton-experimental boats which navigated with internal combustion engines, and at the headquarters of the station in Wŏnsan was one 350 ton-Soviet vessel, "Oral" which was imported by the Ministry of Fishing [redacted] to spot the shoals of fish and to make a general survey of the sea conditions along the east coast, but rumor had it that this boat was transferred to the Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Enterprise Station for unknown reasons.

Provincial Construction Stations:

5. 1) Affiliation and history: The provincial construction stations were affiliated to the Design Office in the Ministry of Fishing, and there were four construction stations, one each in Kangwŏn-do, Hamgyŏng-namdo and Hamgyŏng-bukto on the east coast and one on the west coast, where their duty was to construct and repair fishing facilities. When the NK fishing stations were newly established in 1946, the construction section in each fishing

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enterprise station was responsible for these duties, but with the creation of the East Coast Construction Station under the direct control of the Ministry of Fishing, the same duties were performed by the new construction station, with its headquarters [redacted] in Haiphong-si and two branches in Wonsan and Ch'ongjin. However, the construction station was deactivated [redacted] and its functions were transferred to each construction department in the provincial fishing trust, which was made an independent organ [redacted] as it was called the provincial construction station. [redacted] the West Coast Construction Station was established in April 1956 by a recommendation of the Party Congress in that year for encouragement of fishing on the west coast. [redacted] the Hamgyong-bukto Construction station was a 4th grade enterprise and [redacted] it was staffed with 200 employees. It was located in Ch'ang-don, Ch'ongjin-si [redacted] and the 2nd-graded Hamgyong-namdo Construction Station was located [redacted] in Sinp'o-yo, Sinp'o-gun, and the Kangwon-do Construction Station [redacted] in Wonsan-si, and the West Coast Construction Station [redacted] in Hamp'o-si, P'yongan-namdo [redacted]

- 2) Functions: The provincial construction station was charged with duties to construct and repair all fishing facilities in the various fishing stations. It was run by self-accounting basis to undertake any construction by contracts signed with the requesting organs in accordance with the directives from the Design Station, Ministry of Fishing. [redacted] the station concentrated its activity in the reconstructions over the ruins of the war, but since 1956, it paid more attention to the building of residences and refrigerating facilities. 50X1-HUM

National Fishing Stations:

6. 1) Organization: When, in 1946 the NK fishing enterprise station started its functions, all fishing stations were affiliated to it, and when, in 1948 it was reorganized into Fishing Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, these were transferred under the control of the same bureau, and when during the Korean War the Fishing Bureau was created in the Cabinet, these came under the control of the 50X1-HUM Fishing & Processing Management Department and when, in 1953, the Ministry of Fishing was established, these were affiliated to the fishing trusts in each province, and when [redacted] the trusts changed their names as the provincial fishing administrative bureau, these were brought under the control of the same bureau.

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[redacted] on the west coast, the fishing stations were established after the Armistice of 1953 and functioned under the control of the Fishing & Processing Management Bureau, and then were transferred to the control of the West Coast Fishing Management Bureau [redacted] In the beginning, the

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fishing stations were organized only on the east coast with the fishing facilities of the old Japanese fishing agencies. The list of these fishing stations were as follows:

The Unggi Fishing Station [redacted] in Unggi-~~yp~~, Unggi-gun, 50X1-HUM
Hanyŏng-bukto.

The Najin Fishing Station [redacted] in Najin-~~yp~~, Najin-gun, Hanyŏng-
bukto.

The Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Station in Ch'ang-dong, Ch'ŏngjin-si, Hanyŏng-bukto.

The Sŏngjin Fishing Station [redacted] in Kirich'aek-si, Hanyŏng-
bukto (Since 1953 it was called the Kirich'aek Fishing Station) 50X1-HUM

The Ch'aho Fishing Station [redacted] in Ch'aho-gu, Inŏn-gun, Ham-
gyŏng-namdo. 50X1-HUM

The Sinp'o Fishing Station [redacted] in Sinp'o-~~yp~~, Sinp'o-gun,
Hanyŏng-namdo.

The Chŏnjin Fishing Station [redacted] in Chŏnjin-gu, Hongŏn-gun,
Hanyŏng-namdo.

The T'oejo Fishing Station [redacted] In T'oejo-~~yp~~, T'oejo-gun,
Hanyŏng-namdo.

The Sŏho Fishing Station [redacted] in Sŏho-dong, Hamŏng-si,
Hanyŏng-namdo.

The Wŏnsan Fishing Station [redacted] Wŏnsan-si, Kangŏn-do.

The Kojŏ Fishing Station [redacted] in Kojŏ-ri, T'ongch'ŏn-gun,
Kangŏn-do.

The Changjŏn Fishing Station [redacted] Kosŏng-gun, Kangŏn-do.
(Prior to the administrative reorganization, it was Changjŏn-~~yp~~, Kosŏng-gun,
Kangŏn-do)

The Sokch'o Fishing Station [redacted] in Sokch'o-~~ryŏn~~, Yangyang-gun,
Kangŏn-do. (Now in SK) 50X1-HUM

As it is shown in the above, there were 13 fishing stations established on the east coast in the beginning. [redacted]

[redacted] For example, the Ch'ŏngjin Fishing Station, there were only ten fishing boats with motor engines, which nonetheless caught rather large quantities of fish during many years. 50X1-HUM

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During the Korean War, most of the above-mentioned fishing facilities were destroyed, and it was not until after the Armistice of 1953 that these facilities were restored with the additional establishment of the following fishing station:

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<u>The Naksan Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Naksan-gu, Najin-gun, Hamgyong-bukto.
<u>The Yonch'on Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Yonch'on-ni, Puryong-gun, Hamgyong-bukto.
<u>The Odaejin Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Odaejin-ni, Oorang-gun, Hamgyong-bukto.
<u>The Yanghwa Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Yanghwa-ri, Yongan-gun, Hamgyong-bukto.
<u>The Sap'o Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Sap'o-ri, Hwadae-gun, Hamgyong-bukto.
<u>The Tanch'on Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Tanch'on-gun, Hamgyong-namdo.
<u>The Sinch'ang Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Sinch'ang-yp, Sinch'ang-gun, Hamgyong-namdo.
<u>The Yanghwa Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Yanghwa-ri, Sinp'o-gun, Hamgyong-namdo.
<u>The Samho Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Samho-gu, T'oejo-gun, Hamgyong-namdo.
<u>The Kajin Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Kajin-ni, Yonghyang-gun, Hamgyong-namdo.
<u>The Munch'on Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Munch'on-gun, Kangwon-do.

In other words, the above eleven fishing stations were newly established following the Armistice of 1953. Among these, the Tanch'on Fishing Station was established in 1856, and all the other between 1953 and 1955.

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[redacted] after the same Armistice four fishing stations were newly established on the west coast as follows:

<u>The Namp'o Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Namp'o-si, P'yongan-namdo.
<u>The Haeju Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in Haeju-si, Hwanghae-namdo.
<u>The Ch'olsan Fishing Station</u>	[redacted]	in ch'olsan-gun, P'yongan-bukto.

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The Yongamp'o Fishing Station [redacted]
P'yongan-bukto.

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in Yongamp'o-ri, Yongch'on-gun,

[redacted] The Party Congress passed a resolution to develop the fishing activity on the west coast and, as a result, the following fishing stations were newly established;

The Monggamp'o Fishing Station [redacted]
gun, Hwanghae-namdo.

in Monggamp'o-ri, Changyon-

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The Kwaksan Fishing Station [redacted]
bukto.

in Kwaksan-gun, P'yongan-

The Chongju Fishing Station [redacted]
bukto.

in Chongju-gun, P'yongan-

The Ongjin Fishing Station [redacted]

in Ongjin-gun, Hwanghae-namdo.

[redacted] there were 23 fishing stations on the east coast and 8 fishing stations on the west coast or a total of 31 under the control of the Ministry of Fishing in NK.

Organization; The 1st grade fishing station was staffed with a manager, a deputy-manager, a supply deputy-manager, a chief-engineer, a deputy chief-engineer and several departments, the 2nd and 3rd grade fishing stations were staffed with a manager, a deputy-manager, a chief-engineer, and several departments, and the 4th grade fishing stations were staffed with a manager, a deputy-manager, and several sections. (For details of organization, see a separate report on the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station, 2nd Grade)

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During his long service at the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station [redacted]

[redacted] the grades of the fishing stations as follows:

1st Grade The Sinp'o Fishing Station.

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2nd Grade The Ch'ongjin, Sŏho, Wŏnsan and Kojŏ Fishing Stations

3rd Grade The Unggi, Najin, Ŏdaejin, Kimch'aek, Tanch'on, Ch'aho, Sinch'ang, Yanghwa (Hamgyong-namdo), Samho, T'oejo, Munch'on, Haeju, Namp'o, Ch'olsan and Yongamp'o Fishing Station.

4th Grade The Naksan, Yŏnch'on, Yanghwa (Hamgyong-bukto), Sap'o, Kajin, Changjon, Ongjin, Monggamp'o, Kwaksan and Chongju Fishing station.

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[redacted] the number of laborers at each fishing station was as follows:

The Sinp'o Fishing Station	Approximately 2,000 men
The Ch'ongjin Fishing Station	" 650
The Chonjin Fishing Station	" 800
The Soho Fishing Station	" 800
The Unggi Fishing Station	" 350
The Najin Fishing Station	" 300
The Odaejin Fishing Station	" 300
The Kimch'aek Fishing Station	" 400
The Ch'aho Fishing Station	" 400
The Tanch'on Fishing Station	" 300
The Sinch'ang Fishing Station	" 400
The Yanghwa Fishing Station (Hamgyong-namdo)	" 260
The Samho Fishing Station	" 400
The T'oejo Fishing Station	" 400
The Naksan Fishing Station	" 200
The Yonch'on Fishing Station	" 200
The Yanghwa Fishing Station (Hamgyong-bukto)	" 200
The Sap'o Fishing Station	" 200

[redacted] Note: The laborers at the Hamgyong-namdo and Kangwon-do fishing stations outnumbered those at the Hamgyong-bukto fishing stations of the same grades.)

For details of labor statistics, see a separate report on the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station.

National Net Factory:

7. 1) Affiliation and history: The net factories were affiliated to the Materiel Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing, but up to 25 June 1950, there were no net factories operated under the control of the same ministry (then, the Fishing Bureau). In other words, the net factories were newly established in P'yongyang 1/ and Unggi [redacted] 50X1-HUM during the Korean War, and the Unggi Net Factory was moved to Ohang-dong in Ch'ongjin-si immediately after the Armistice of 1953 and continued operation in Ch'ongjin 2/ [redacted] In the 50X1-HUM beginning, both net factories were 4th grade enterprises, [redacted] the Ch'ongjin Net Factory was promoted to a 3rd grade enterprise and the manual labor was mechanized [redacted] with the importation of Chinese net weaving machines. 50X1-HUM

2) Organization: [redacted] the Ch'ongjin Net Factory [redacted] was organized with a manager, a deputy-manager, a staff instructor, a confidential documents officer, the planning section, the labor section, the production section, the business section, the bookkeeping office, an administrative accounting officer,

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and the factory was run by division of labor in two sections, i.e., the net production workshop and the yarn twisting workshop. [redacted]

[redacted] there were 400 employees at the Ch'ongjin Net Factory and 300 at the P'yongyang Net Factory, 80 percent of whom were females. 50X1-HUM

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- 3) Functions: The above net factories were solely engaged in making nets for the fishing stations and fishing cooperatives in NK, and [redacted] it made productions with machines. For details, see a separate report on the various factories in Ch'ongjin-si.

Chuyul Rope Factory:

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8. 1) Affiliation and history: The Chuyul Rope Factory was affiliated to the Material Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing, and it was located [redacted] in Kyongsong-wp (formerly Chuyul-wp), Kyongsong-gun, Hamgyong-bukto. It was newly established in early 1954 and was a unique factory that produced fishing ropes in NK. [redacted] it produced only small quantities of rope, but [redacted] it started upon a basic operation by its 300 employees who worked with machines for increased production of rope. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] seven or eight one-storied brick buildings around the factory. 50X1-HUM

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- 2) Functions: Since its establishment in 1954, the factory produced small quantities of rope for the use of the fishing stations in NK when it embarked on a basic production process. [redacted] prior to the establishment of this rope factory, the NK Government imported various ropes [redacted] the Chuyul Rope Factory produced approximately 50 percent of the total quantity of ropes required by the various fishing stations, and [redacted] produced larger quantities to meet the general requirements, but the quality of its products was inferior [redacted]

[redacted] in a few years the domestic rope will satisfy the general demand of the fishing stations in NK as the raw materials such as the hemp and flax grown in Hamgyong-namdo and Hamgyong-bukto were more than to supply the needs. 50X1-HUM

National Sinp'o Barrel Factory:

9. 1) Affiliation and history: The National Sinp'o Barrel Factory was

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affiliated to the Materiel Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing and was the unique factory in its kind in NK. It was located [redacted] in Sinp'o-yip, Sinp'o-gun, Hamgyong-namdo. The factory commenced operation by requisition of the old Japanese equipment, but during the Korean War its facilities were destroyed, and it was not until after the Armistice in 1953 that restoration was made over the ruins of the war. [redacted]

[redacted] the barrels of this factory in limited production were far too short to meet the packing requirements of the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station. 50X1-HUM

- 2) Functions: The factory was engaged in making wooden barrels for the packing of various marine products. Except the containers of roe, these barrels were in the shape of boxes. The factory made roe containers in a better shape than other barrels in consideration of their being foreign exports, but the workmanship was so poor that in many cases even the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station complained to the 50X1-HUM Ministry of Fishing of their low quality. [redacted] all fishing station in NK used these barrels in packing their finished goods. The raw materials consisted of wood and iron bands. The carpentry shop at the factory sawed logs and fitted out the barrels, but it was not certain whether the iron bands were produced within the factory. 50X1-HUM

National Sinp'o Cannery: 3/ 50X1-HUM

10. 1) Affiliation and history: The National Sinp'o Cannery was affiliated to the Processing Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing, as a 2nd grade enterprise, and it was located [redacted] in Sinp'o-yip, Sinp'o-gun, Hamgyong-namdo. The installation of the facilities of the cannery was commenced in early 1955 with the aid of the Soviet engineers and was completed in December 1956, out of the Soviet aid fund granted gratis. Then the cannery embarked on its basic production process [redacted] it was operated by the NK engineers who studied cannery on a six months' training course in the Soviet Union. However, due to a bad catch of fish in that year the cannery was unable to operate in full capacity.

- 2) Functions: [redacted] the cannery made canned fish and canned fruits with a plan to add canned vegetables to its production items in the future. During the same year the canned fish included mackerel, flatfish, yellow-tail, etc., and the canned fruits were apples, pears, peaches, cherries and tomatoes, etc., These canned foods were labeled, "Made in the Sinp'o Cannery," and were on sale at the national department stores. It was originally planned to produce canned goods

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with all kinds of seafood on the east coast, and later, this plan was expanded to preserve the seafood that were produced on the west coast as well, to export them abroad. [redacted] This expansion plan was not realized.

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National Yangdok Agar-agar Factory:

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11. It was affiliated to the Processing Management Bureau, Ministry of Fishing as a 4th grade enterprise, and it was located [redacted] in Yangdokham, P'yongan-namdo. The factory produced sweet jelly or beans and other condensed foods for domestic consumption and foreign exportation. Its raw materials being some unknown seaweeds, the factory will be moved to Wonsan in the area of production of these seaweeds. The factory was established in the deep mountains of Yangdok in order to escape bombing during the Korean War.

Central Staff Training Institute: 4/

12. 1) Affiliation and history: The Central Staff Training Institute was an organ of the Staff Division, Ministry of Fishing and was located in Ch'ang-dong, Ch'ongjin-si. Prior to its establishment at its present site [redacted] the Ministry of Fishing sent its staffs to an institute in P'yongan-bukto for a special training. The Ch'ongjin Staff Training Institute gave a six months' training by enrollment of applicants twice a year.
- 2) Organization: The institute was divided into three departments, i.e., the administration department (training administrative officers), the navigation department (training sea-navigators), and the engineering department (training engineers of fishing boats), and was staffed with a faculty, including CHUNG Chin-lak (NTA)-3/, the principal of the institute [redacted] and several instructors at each department. The teaching staff was composed of regular instructors and some engineers from the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station. The number of students was 80 or 90 at all times.
- 3) Object of training: It was the primary objective of the Institute to give a special training to experienced engineers and office workers as a method of promotion of their business abilities by education of scientific knowledge. But the graduates were not given certificates. Those who completed the administrative courses were appointed to administrative organ chiefs or qualified for quick promotion to higher positions, and the graduates of the engineering or navigation departments were qualified to sit for examinations to get certificates of the 2nd or 3rd class technicians.
- 4) Procedure of admission and qualifications for candidates: The Staff

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Division, Ministry of Fishing notified the fishing management bureaus in Hamgyong-bukto, Hamgyong-namdo, Kangwon-do and the West Coast, giving allocations of candidates to be admitted into the institute, and the provincial fishing management bureaus transmitted the above notifications to the various fishing stations, showing the number of candidates for each fishing station, which made selections of the best candidates and sent them to the institute. In making the selections, experienced workers who lacked in scientific knowledge were given priority, and the candidates were required to submit the recommendation of the chief of the organization to which they were affiliated, personal history and autobiography and food ration card to the institute.

- 5) Treatment: The candidates who were admitted into the institute were given training with Government expenses, while their families were given food rations in continuation plus the usual monthly salary of the candidates to guarantee the living of the families during the period of their training.

Laborers's School:

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13. 1) Affiliation & history: The laborers' school were affiliated to Labor & Wage Division, Ministry of Fishing. One was located in Ch'ang-dong, Ch'ongjin-si and one [redacted] in Sinp'o-mp, Sinp'o-gun, Hamgyong-namdo, and it was thought that similar schools were established in Kangwon-do and in the West Coast Province. The laborers' schools in Ch'ongjin and Sinp'o were opened in the autumn of 1954 in the above name, but its signboard in Ch'ongjin reads "The Ch'ongjin Laborers' & Workers' School."
- 2) Organization: The laborers' & Workers' school gave one year's training and it was staffed with teachers, mostly from the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station. There were two departments, i.e., the navigation and the engineering, in the school, which enrolled approximately 100 students of the captains and chief engineers on the fishing boats.
- 3) Procedure of admission & qualifications of candidates: The enrollment was announced according to the plans of the Labor & Wage Division which controlled labor in the Ministry of Fishing, and candidates were selected from among laborers at the fishing cooperatives or fishing stations, the qualifications being the graduates of primary or junior middle schools between the ages 18 - 30, unmarried, for there were no living allowances for their families. The candidates were required to submit recommendations of the chiefs of organizations or the chairmen of the democratic youths to which they were affiliated, and they were admitted without examinations.
- 4) Treatments: The candidates were given training at Government expense, 1

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including free distribution of school supplies [redacted]
[redacted]

Finances:

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14. The fishing organs under the Ministry of Fishing were given separate budgets to run on the basis of self-accounting. [redacted]

[redacted] the Ministry of Fishing maintained an annual budget of wages for 25,000 laborers, including the entire staff employees and laborers at the same ministry, but the total budget of the labor wages for all fishing stations and other affiliated organs of the Ministry of Fishing was unknown.

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15. Production Plans: The catch of fish was planned by months, quarters and years. Myngt'ae (Alaska Pollack), fresh and dried, was leading the list, occupying 50 percent of the total catch, followed by mackerel with 20 percent. [redacted]

[redacted] the catch of fish lagged far behind the plans, and [redacted] it reached 92 percent of the plans, and then [redacted] it showed 108 percent of the 600,000 tons on plan. The Ch'angjin Fishing Station showed 114 percent of catch over the plan of 200,000 tons imposed on it. The 600,000 tons represented the plan of the annual catch during the first Five Year Plan, and it was increased to 1,000,000 tons to maintain 60 kilograms of fish as the per capita annual consumption. [redacted]

[redacted] the east coast fishing grounds represented the lion's share in the catch of fish in NK, and even the fishing on the west coast became more active [redacted] following the resolution of the Party Congress [redacted] the catch of fish in this area was limited to some goldheads (chogi), lobsters and seashells with a total of catch of a few thousand tons on plan. Therefore, the large bulk of catch will come from the east coast in the future also unless fishing conditions change on the west coast.

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16. Labor Migration: The employees of the Ministry of Fishing were classified as the staff department workers and the labor & wage Division workers. The captains and chief engineers of fishing boats were handled as staff department workers, and the physical laborers and cooks as the labor & wage division workers. The staff department workers were stationed on a fixed schedule with very few reshuffles in the personnel, but the laborers had to migrate in large numbers at each fishing season. [redacted] the Ministry of Fishing maintained an annual budget for 25,000 laborers, half of whom were experienced fishermen.

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17. Fishing Cooperatives: [redacted] the fishing cooperatives received the directives from the Central and the Provincial Leagues of the Fishing Cooperatives, but [redacted] they were brought under the direct control of the Ministry of Fishing in accordance with a decision of the Cabinet, which comprised all fishermen in the membership of fishing cooperatives, except farmers who went fishing as a side job.

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V. [redacted] Note:

1/ The laborers of the P'yongyang Net Factory reconstructed their netting machines to make net without the process of twisting the thread. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

2/ The workers of the Ch'ongjin Net Factory are now expanding their production activities by using 150 machines of various types received from Red China. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

3/ The Sinp'o Fish Cannery has been under construction since March 1955 with part of the one billion ruble Soviet aid, and factory buildings with 11,300 square meters in floor space have already been erected. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The Sinp'o Fish Cannery Factory under the Ministry of Fishing, was put into operation [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The Sinp'o Fish Cannery, built in Hamgyong-namdo [redacted] has an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons, and is pushing ahead with preparations for expanding the varieties of processing fish from 40 to 60. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

4/ The Central Staff Training School, Ministry of Fishing, which was founded in 1948, was moved from P'yongyang around March 1954 to [redacted] Ch'ang-dong, Ch'ongjin-si, Hamgyong-bukto. This school has four courses: the Captain's Course, the Chief Engineer's Course, the Administration & Management Course, and the Bookkeeping Course. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

5/ The Principal of the Central Staff Training School, Ministry of Fishing, located in Ch'ongjin of Hamgyong-bukto, was PAK Ho-chu [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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